NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUSE, THERSDAY,

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE TRIBUNE is the only newspaper in the United States fully represented by Special Correspondents with both Prussian and French armies and at the leading capitals: and is the only paper receiving full special dis patches. Thus far THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used in an imperfect form, by The New York Herald,

THE AFFAIR AT SAARBRUCK.

REPORT OF THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT-THE AFFAIR OF SLIGHT IMPORTANCE-SAAR-BRUCK NOT SERIOUSLY DEFENDED BY THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

The engagement at Saarbruck was between a small detachment forming a Prussian outpost and three divisions of French infantry supporting 23 guns. The affair is of slight importance, and the loss trifling on each side. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Saarbruck says he was roused early on Sunday morning by a report that the town was to be evacuated, and for the fifth or sixth time he packed up for a start.

In spite of the apparent importance of maintaining railway connection at Saarbruck, the Prussians have never seriously prepared to defend it, and their movements are believed to be henceforth independent of the Saarbruck line. Considerable bodies of troops have entered Saarbruck at different times, but not as a garrison. The town itself is indefensible, unless the hights on the French side are occupied by a large force. In fact, those hights have only been picketed by Prussians.

The attack repulsed on Saturday was a sufficient warning of the French intentions, but the Prussians took no further steps, even when the French subsequently occupied the woods. The mystery thus far hanging over Prussian movements and plans is not dispelled by the taking of Saarbruck. Nothing in the French account shows that they occupied the town itself, or have attempted to ascertain what force lies beyond it. The story of 40 prisoners made by the French between Saarbruck and Forbach is an

THE FRENCH VERSION-THE EMPEROR'S DIS-PATCH TO THE EMPRESS-" LOUIS AND I" IN THE FRONT-THE TERRIBLE MITRAILLEUSES. PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

The French journals, this morning, publish the fol lowing account of the Saarbruck affair:

"The French troops passed the frontier at 11 o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the hights commanding Saarbruck, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great Gen. Frossard, with one division, defeated three divisions of the enemy. Buildings in Saar bruck caught fire from the French artillery, and half of the town was destroyed. The mitrailleuses were used for the first time, and are reported to have

The Emperor on his return to Metz after the battle sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Em-

"Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the hights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front where the bullets fer about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer

When the hights of Saarbruck were occupied, a battery of mitrailleuses played upon the enemy's position in the presence of the Emperor and Prince not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden in the underbrush, but afterward a detachment of the enemy, seen near the railway at a distance of 1,600 meters, (2 4-5 miles) was fired at and left half their number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy leared to appear. The prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

The Figure claims that the victory at Saarbruck was one of great importance. The Emperor wished to gain possession of Snarbruck, because it commands the Valley of the Saar and the railway to Treves. The latter cannot now be of any service to the enemy.

All the other French accounts coincide as to the destructiveness of the mitrailleur and the comparatively small loss of the French troops.

The City of Metz was illuminated last night in bonor of the victory. After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the place.

The Empress with her nieces went this morning to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT—THE LOSS TRIFLING -THE POSITION REGARDED AS OF LITTLE

IMPORTANCE. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870. A dispatch from Berlin gives the following as the

Prussian official account of the Saarbruck affair: Yesterday a small detachment stationed at Saarbruck was attacked by three French divisions.

After a sharp action the position was abandoned

the Prussians falling back on their supports. The

A telegram from Amsterdam also confirms the report of the French exploit at Saarbruck, but calls it a coup de theatre to act on Paris, and not a military enccess. The Prussians, it is said, regarded Saarbruck as a position without military value, and intrusted it to only two companies.

FRENCH REPORTS. THE EMPRESS URGED TO PREVENT THE WITH-DRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME-INFLAMMATORY APPEALS AGAINST GERMAN

RESIDENTS IN PARIS. FBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

loss was trifling."

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870. The special correspondent of The Daily News in Paris writes on the 1st inst, that the clerical party is making great efforts with the Empress to keep the French troops at Rome. The Government papers, perceiving the impossibility that Italy should exe-cute the September Convention in such a way as to guarantee the Pope's remaining, now say the evacuation is due to strategical, not political, considerations. The Emperor's purpose may yet give

Paul Cassagnac, in the Pays of Monday, demands reprisals against 100,000 Germans in Paris whom he denounces as spies; and he proposes to excite the people to compel their immediate expulsion.

It is reported that Lee and Beauregard have of-

fered their services to France, but were declined by ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE MITRIALLEUR-CAMPS

ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER-IMPROVING THE Baden light horse and Prussian hussars. The force CONDITION OF THE TROOPS. engaged a French scouting party near Stargerbruan.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870. The new revolving cannon has been tried at Valence, and is said to be a great success. A correTHE FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN SITUATION ON THE RHINE-THE BALTIC PORTS AND THEIR DEFENCES.



armies. As a help to the reader we publish above a map showing the Rhine fortresses, the Baltic, North, Mediterranean, and Atlantic ports of France and Prussia.

spondent describes it as a terribly destructive

The French Government has explained to the Cab-

inet at Madrid that the camps which have recently

been formed near the Spanish frontier were simply

places of rendezvous and training for the Garde Mo-

The Emperor is now busily engaged in the con-

sideration of several plans for improving the uniform

of the French soldiers, which are to be made much

lighter. Dr. Auguste Nelaton has also been ordered

to the headquarters of the French Army on the

frontier, with a view to the reorganization of the

Ambulance Corps.

M. Ollivier has asked the Emperor for definite in-

structions regarding reports to the press and corre-

spondents accompanying the army. No answer has

yet been received, but it is understood that the Em-

peror has ordered the release of the correspondents

under arrest in Metz as spics. The correspondents

of The Daily Telegraph and Pall Mall Gazette are said

to have been among those arrested at Metz; but they

were released on promise of being more prudent

The Garde Mobile is going forward to Chalons as

fast as possible, and the people there receive them with great enthusiasm. The Figaro of to-day an-

nounces the death of Gen. Gaujal, commanding a

subdivision at Strasbourg. The Moniteur this morn-

ing says there will be no fête in Paris on the 15th of

August this year. The Empress will not go to the

front on a visit, as has been reported. A captain in

the Prussian army, who claimed to be a Belgian, has

been arrested here. The statement that a brother

of the King of Denmark is with the Prussian army is

M. Vimercaté, who went on a special mission to

Florence and Vienna, has returned. He was re-

ceived yesterday by the Empress, and started this

A council of war was held at Metz yesterday even-

ing, at which all the commanders of the army on the

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

THE KING ASSUMES COMMAND OF THE ARMY— MORE SKIRMISHING—DISPOSITION OF THE

King William, who is now at Mayence, to-day

issued a proclamation to the armies of Germany,

assuming the Commandership-in-Chief, in which he

"All Germany stands united against a neighboring

State which has surprised us by declaring war without

justification. The safety of the Fatherland is threat-

ened. Our honor and our hearths are at stake. To-day I assume command of the whole army. I asvance

cheerfully to a contest which in former times our fathers,

under similar circumstances, fought gloriously. The whole Fatherland and myself trust confidently in you.

The Lord God will be with our righteous cause."

The advanced posts of Marshal Bazaine's corps had

brush to-day with the enemy's sharpshooters,

Several of the latter were killed. The French suf-

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a body of

One officer was killed and several wounded on the

French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

false. He is in the Austrian service.

German frontier were present.

PRUSSIAN FORCES.

fered no loss.

afternoon for Metz.

weapon at 5,000 yards.

It will be seen that the main force, known as the "Army

e along the Upper Rhine. forms to that of the French before reported as stretching from Thionville by Metz, and Pfalzburg to Strasbourg. The center of the French army has been pushed forward to the east of Saarlouis at Saarbruck as a sort of entering-

The following is given to-day as the numbers and

disposition of the Prussian army:

The Duke of Mecklenburg commands 103,000 men at the

mouth of the River Oder, defending the important Baltic

port of Stettin, 79 miles north-east of Berlin. At the

mouth of the Elbe. Gen. Falkenstein has 58,000 men. de

fending the land approaches to Hamburg. Near

Ems, Gen. Herwarth de Bittenfeld com-mands 50,000 men. The Army of the Rhine consists of the following bodies: 80,000 men at

Cologne, under Gen. Steinmetz; 180,000 at the junction of

the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles

and 160,000 along the Upper Rhine, under the Prince

Royal Frederick William. The Chiefs of Staff are Gens.

The Prussian Government has summoned a levy

Prince Frederick Charles is reported ill at Oder

burg. The Prussian troops in the field are said to be

suffering from a deficiency of camp equipage- They

have no shelter-tents, and large bodies of men are

compelled to sleep on the ground without protection

from the inclemency of the weather. A constant

exchange of shots is going on between the sharp-

shooters all along the lines, and much ammunition

is squandered. An immense entrenched camp is pre-

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

LADSTONE'S HESITATING POLICY UNPOPULAR-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Belgium, seems, so far, more general and even in-

dignant than I yesterday described it. Throughout

his speech the House had an air of painful waiting,

changing at its close to one of unsatisfied expecta-

tion. To-day people are no longer silent. Liberals

and Conservatives complain bitterly that Govern-

ment fails to comprehend the determination of the

people, and that Gladstone's economical and senti-

mentalehrinking from war threatens to precipitate

The complaints of the German press on England's

rresolute policy and imperfect neutrality are felt to

be just. Influential Liberals have already repre-

sented to Government the danger of deserving re-

proach, as it did from America, urging that some de-

cided step be taken, or some clear declaration made

both as to Belgium and as to the operation of the

Neutrality acts. The decision respecting coal will

Earl Russell's speech to-night against France rep-

esented the Liberal feeling far better than Glad-

stone's, and was heartily approved in both Houses

The statement which he drew from Earl Granville

though not explicit, was significant of a more de-

ided policy than has been before asnounced; still

it does not meet the view of a strong party, which

insists that the way for England to keep out of

the war is in a frank assertion of her readiness to go

into it when necessary. Nobody here cares anything

about the shadowy possibilities of future mediation

which seem so alluring to Gladstone; bence journals

friendly to Government, and solicitous that England

shall do her whole duty, press Granville's words be-

not satisfy Prussia.

England into the very conflict he seeks to avert.

Moltke, Blumenthal, Sporling, and Stehle.

paring between Frankfort and Mayence.

en masse to defend the coasts.

corps of the Prussians are reported at Cologne, Mayence, and Ems (the latter a short distance north of Frankfort), as supports of the "Army of the Rhine," but also position to move, if necessary, to the north to

The Daily News of the 3d inst. calls Granville's re

ponse prompt and satisfactory-adding that his lan-

guage was not as unreserved as Earl Russell's, but it

was as clear and unmistakable. Earl Granville said

that at some future time he might be more specific;

he could not be more intelligible, and even Lord

Russell professed himself satisfied. Recurring to

Monday's debate, the same paper says "an armed

neutrality in conjunction with another great mili-

tary Power cannot but have a menacing significance;

but Mr. Disraeli only gave utterance to the prevail-

ing sentiment, both in Parliament and out-of-doors,

when he insisted on our neutrality being in a condi-

The new Foreign Enlistment bill, read a second

time in the Commons on Monday, forbids the enlist-

ment of British subjects anywhere, or of aliens in

the Kingdom. Building ships for the belligerents

is criminal, equally with fitting and equipping them.

The Secretary of State may issue a warrant to arrest

such vessels, and the Court of Admiralty may con-

demn them. If they escape, then the prizes brought

by them to the ports of Great Britain shall be re-

G. W. S.

all that the country wants them to mean.

ports of Germany, corps have been established at the mouth of the Oder, defending Stettin, near the Baltic Seas and at the mouth of the Elbe, defending Hamburg and

yond their literal sense, and insist that they mean the present war is not against Germany nor against

King William, but against Bismarck. The Journal

also regrets that the "Prussian King submits to the

domination of this violent and unscrupulous Minis-

The Paris Presse says that the declaration of the Duke of Gramont regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was recently sent to London, will soon be communicated to Parliament. The Daily News of this morning says the French

Government has declined the services of Lee and Reanregard. The Berlin Correspondens declares that the Prus sian Army is ready to take the offensive and carry

he war into France. The Gaulois announces that the Ambassadors of Austria, Spain, and Turkey had an important inter-

view yesterday with the Duke de Gramont. THE NEUTRAL POWERS. A RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC-AUSTRIA'S

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870. A Russian fleet has sailed from Cronstadt to cruis n the Baltic. Austria has an army corps in Bohemia commanded

by Gen. Maroicio, and another in Moravia under field-Marshal von Ramming.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. BANKERS REFUSING TO PAY GOLD-FALL OF ENGLISH CONSOLS AT BASLE. PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

Owing to the deranged state of the money market all the bankers are refusing to pay gold. Some of the banking houses here have made arrangements to pay gold in Paris or London to all holders of letters of credit on them. As there are now so many Amer cans in Switzerland, where the banks have almost eased to make discounts, except to manufacturers. only one or two houses pay, at Basle, gold without reduction for drafts against letters of credit.

Advices from Basle, Switzerland, state that the fall in English consols in that city is considered as a certain indication of the implication of England in

PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY.

A mass meeting of the Germans of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at Germania Hall, n Avenue A. Mr. Kinkle was elected President, Mr. Mertz, Vice-President, Jaques Smitz, Secretary, and Fred. Flaccus, Treasurer. Dr. Straubenmi'der was chosen delerate to the General Committee. Mr. Mertz addresse the meeting, and said that a Widows' and Orphans' Aid Society had been organized in Berlin, which had already held communication with the Executive Committee of this city, in order to cooperate with them. Arrangement have also been made by the banking-house of Seligman Brothers to send all moneys collected for the German fund, in the United States, to Prussia, free of exchange, which, considering the high rates charged in war times

which, considering the high rates charged in war times, is an 4tem of no small importance.

A Finance Committee of 20 was elected to solicit subscriptions and collect maney in the Seventeenth Ward, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Henry Mertz, Fred. Flaceus, Dr. Hasse, Winter Bros., Jacob Bacumic, Dr. Straubeaunider, Peter Gommels, Christ Kerl, H enry Wagner, Lewis Goorge. Charles DeMoon. and Messrs, Fisher, Retziach, illiwitzer, Schuster, Sweinforth, Redow, and Bendinger.

Dr. Straubeumilier, the delegate to the Central Executive Committee, was instructed to offer a resolution that the funds collected by the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Ald Society be paid out only whon decided by a majority of the General Committee. After the collection of a considerable sum of money the meeting subspace.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE. FRENCH HEADQUARTERS AT METZ.

DEFENSES OF THE CITY-PUTTING THE FORTS IN A DEFENSIBLE CONDITION-A BATTERY OF MITRAILLEUSES-THE FRENCH MODEL IN-

[PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT] METZ, July 21.-I was just sitting down to

write you an account of my visit to the Fort St. Quentin, now constructing on one of the hills which town of Metz, when I learnt that the correspondent The London Times and two English officers had just been arrested. They were at a cafe, having made a soldier drunk, and were trying to "pump" him. The only re suit of their efforts to obtain information was that they were promptly arrested, and hurried to the frontier. ing the Third Corpe d'Armée here shortly, and to give you yet further details as to the use of so severe a measare toward two English officers. Journalists, we all know, are fair game, and your Paris correspondent will ere this have told you of the more than Draconian law of

the press during the war with Prussia, passed by M

Now to give you an account of my visit to Fort St

was accompanied by an English officer, and make ne secret of the fact) I was treated with the greatest po

ble politeness. I had been struck by the numerous and

important works being constructed on all sides of Meta on my first arrival, and determined to visit them and in spect them narrowly if by any possible means I could ob-tain an entrance. At the hotel in Metz they assured me at once that it was quite impossible for any civilian to enter the new forts; they would, of course, be delighted to supply me with a carriage to go with, and we should enjoy a fine view; but see the forts! pas possible many other things our landlord had never seen camps now formed round Metz on our way directly we had cleared an innumerable multitude of gates, gluciportcullises, and drawbridges. I counted four of these latter, and my friend, the English officer above-men , says I missed one, and that there were five in all Soon after we had quitted the town and passed the vines running right down to the edge of the road, in many cases without even a ditch to protect the grapes from the naming of Metz. After about half an hour's drive our car riage was brought to a standstill by a long train of ar wagons, whose drivers had stopped to breathe their horses, in front of us, and now our coche began to show signs of fear. He wanted to stop, saying se could not get past the wagons, but just as he was speaking they started off, and he consented to go or the sentinel in sight at the fort, about a quarter of a mile higher up, making use of his Chassepot if we went a yard further. There was nothing for it but to get out and walk, so we trudged up the steep and dusty road to the entrance of the fort. The sentinel received us very politely, and showed no signs of making any hostile use the guard-room, and speak to the "sergeant." The sergeant referred us to the captain commanding, and we hown everywhere and everything by a most intelligent but spontaneously volunteered information which he thought might interest us. The fort, he told us, would be defensible in 24 hours, the cannon, 60 in number, were even then being got into position, and the ditches, 11 vards deep and as many wide, were fluished for purpose of defense, as too were the casements and bomb-proof barracks. Fort St. Quentin, or perhaps I ought to say, Forts St. Quentin, for there are two, stand on the summit of a high hill which overlook for miles the broad valley of the Meuse, in which Metz stands. Their guns would play with tremendous effect on any enemy advancing up or demoralized army might find ample shelter in the valley which we had just crossed, guarded on one side by the guns of the town, and on the other by the fort we were in. Our friend, the lieutenant, complained terribly They are all thinking and talking of nothing ing, toyez cous, and every now and then put down their pickaxes and shovels to listen to a comrade who has come up from Metz with some abourd story of a great battle having begun. However, we shall be off to the frontier in eight days," he added. I asked him if he had seen guns mounted on the Monerief system, but he had never even heard of it. Nor did he know what a Spencer or a Henry repeater was. The fusil à aiguille, or Prussian gun, was all he seemed to care about.

than three months at a time, for as by their system they take all men, of all ranks and occupations alike, to fight, they exhaust themselves terribly in a very short time, all commerce and business being at a complete standstil while the war lasts." This, of course, is an enemy's opinion, but that of an intelligent one. He told us how two Prussians had been taken in the forts on the oppoite side the valley. One of them, a captain of en gineers, was recognized by a Prussian workingman employed on the earthworks. This man told his comrades that there was Capt. von --- walking on the bation; the guard was turned out, and the captain was arrested; 10,000 francs were found on him, and he the errors of his ways in the military prison in Metz citadel. Major Andre was hung for less, for the Prussian was in plain clothes, and owned that he was seeking in formation as to the new fortifications. I should not omit to mention that the fact of these same fertifications having been commenced some menths ago is a clear proof, it proof were needed, of how the French had long ago determined to be prepared for an offensive war on the first opportunity. For the new forts are not merely destined to defend Metz. The town is magnificently fortified as it is. No, they are intended to protect a vast encampment as at the present moment, or to give shelter and breathing-time to a beaten army. As we returned to Metz we passed a battery of the

How long did he think the war would last? "About

two months, not longer. The Prussians, even if vic-

torious, cannot keep their armies in the field for more

uch-talked of mitrailleuses coming in from the station. They had eachia tarpaulin over them, but it was plain to any one who had ever seen a mitrailleuse what they were. Beside the care taken to prevent anyone from coming near them was sufficient to show that they were not common six-pounder field-pieces. It is hardly neces sary to tell your readers that the tremendous secret about-these weapons is no secret at all, there being drawings of the French weapons in every arsenal in Europe. It is beside well known that the French Government has adopted a very inferior model to that chosen by the Belgian, Prussian, and British Governments The Prussians, too, have a model of their own which is superior to the French. All artillery officers are unanimous to declaring that mitrailleuses will only be able to be used in peculiar places and circumstances in the breach of a fort, in a narrow defile, or in street-fighting. It is doubtless for this latter purpose that the French Government thinks they may want their present large stock. The range of the mitrailieuse being far inferior to that of the lightest field-pieces, they would at once be silenced in the field.

I am afraid I must dispel the illusions of many of your readers as to the French virandicres. Those one meets daily walking about the streets here, or selling can-devie in camp, are very different from Mille. Patti, in La Fille du Regiment. Coarseand sun-burnt, they have very little poetry in their looks, though many of them weat the Legion of Honor for bravery in carrying drink and help to the wounded under fire.

At the present moment there are all kinds of absurd rumors in circulation as to fights between the French and Prussian outposts; but I have good reason to believe and rust to the present nothing whatever has happened.
Marshal Bazaine is at the Hotel de l'Europe, opposite where I am writing, and, although his horses are standwhere I am writing, and, although his horses are such ing ready saddled in the court-yard, and those of his staff in this hotel, he has not yet moved. The telegraph is practically entirely taken up by the Government, and even letters come in the most wild and eccentric manner. even letters come in the most wild and eccen Unless the troops move forward very quickly, there will be

ENGLISH REPORTS. EFFECTS OF FRENCH TARDINESS-NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING HAMBURG AND BREMEN-THE

THE PRICE OF SUBSTITUTES IN PARIS. MEET MORE APPROVAL—SWEEPING PROVI-SIONS OF THE NEW FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

It is admitted by some of the French officers that the tardiness of their movements has sacrificed some LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870. of their advantages. An early start, it is thought, The disappointment at Gladstone's failure on Monmight have overwhelmed Germany, but now France day night to make a positive declaration to protect may be compelled to act mainly on the defensive. Advices from a private source attribute the delay in

stored to their owners.

tion to make itself respected."

the opening of the campaign after the armies were ready on both sides to the renewal of Napoleon's proposals for peace, which were finally refused to-day It is rumored to-day that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said that the United States, as

well as England, is urging this. A dispatch from Paris says that £300 is paid for ubstitutes, and they are scarce at that. Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and

France, the Germans needing them for cavalry, and the French for artillery. It is stated here that the Dutch troops now occupy

Harlem and Utrecht, and various points on the

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION. ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY-REPORTS CONCERNING BISMARCK'S FORMER INTENTIONS-THE WAR AGAINST BISMARCK, NOT PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1870. The Morning Standard, referring to the Alabama uestion, hopes that in the present war England's neutrality will be less ambiguous. England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately

orwarded to the seat of war. A late number of the Vienna Post says that 'he Grand Duke of Baden asserts that King William, in a conversation with him in 1866, informed him that Count Von Bismarck was eager to cede the region about the river Saar to France, but that the King

and his Council declined. The Journal Official of Paris to-day declares that